Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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DRAFT REPORT OF MAIN COMMITTEE III

Addendum

II. Supply assurances/non-proliferation assurances

1. The Conference recognizes the need for more predictable long-term supply assurance with effective assurances of non-proliferation. The Conference notes the measures which the IAEA's Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) has recommended to the IAEA Board of Governors for alleviating problems in international shipments of nuclear items, emergency and back-up mechanisms, and mechanisms for the revision of international nuclear co-operation agreements. The Conference further notes the surveys which CAS has initiated on the current supply situation on the international nuclear markets as a very useful source of information. The Conference notes that CAS was not able to reach agreement on a set of universally acceptable principles for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation, as was also recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 32/50. The Conference recommends that continuing efforts be made to reach agreement on those principles and calls for a resumption, when appropriate, of formal discussions in CAS.

2. The Conference reaffirms that in accordance with international law and applicable treaty obligations, States should fulfil their obligations under agreements in the nuclear field, and any modification of such agreements, if required, should be made only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. Related licences and authorization involved should be issued in a timely fashion.

III. Promotion and financing of nuclear power

1. The Conference commends the study by a Senior Expert Group sponsored by the IAEA entitled "Promotion and Financing of Nuclear Power Programmes in Developing Countries", and recommends that relevant Parties consider the recommendations of the Expert Group with respect to the four components identified by that study (Energy and Nuclear Power Planning, Public Acceptance, Project Preparation and Implementation, and Nuclear Power Financing). This report presents an examination of the existing constraints, including financing, on nuclear power development in developing countries, the requirements to be met for successful introduction of a nuclear power programme, and mechanisms to assist developing countries in overcoming the identified constraints.

2. The Conference calls upon all States Parties in a position to do so to fully co-operate with the developing States Party to the Treaty in the area of promotion and financing of nuclear power.

3. The Conference notes that the IAEA plays an important role in assisting developing States in the development of nuclear power and encourages the IAEA to continue to include the four components identified in the study in its programme of work. It also recommends that IAEA continue to provide, upon request, assistance in securing financing from outside sources, such as, the World Bank and UNDP, for nuclear power projects in developing countries, and, in particular, the least developed countries.

4. The Conference recommends that export credit agencies supported by Governments of exporting States and multilateral credit institutions, if requested, evaluate nuclear power as one option when assessing a borrowing country's electric power programme.

IV. Nuclear safety, radiation protection and radioactive waste management

1. The Conference also underlines the fundamental importance of ensuring the highest standards of safety in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Conference urges that nuclear co-operation under the NPT give increased attention to nuclear safety and radiological protection. It notes with the greatest regret the tragic accident that took place at Chernobyl, in April 1986. It expresses its fullest sympathy for those affected by the accident which caused considerable damage to life and property within the USSR and which affected other countries. The Conference commends the role of the Agency following the accident. It welcomes the comprehensive report and discussion of the accident during the international Post-Accident Review

Meeting held at the IAEA's Headquarters in Vienna from 25-29 August 1986. The Conference also welcomes the international co-operation undertaken to study the effects of radioactive contamination with a view to limiting the consequences of that accident as far as possible.

2. The Conference welcomes the intensification of international co-operation in order to strengthen nuclear safety and radiological protection that has taken place since the Chernobyl accident, mainly under the auspices of IAEA. The Conference commends the entry into force in 1986 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency. The Conference urges all States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify these Conventions.

3. The Conference affirms that the NPT can help to ensure that international co-operation in nuclear safety will take place in an appropriate non-proliferation framework. The Conference acknowledges the primary responsibility of individual States for the safety of nuclear installations within their territories, or under their jurisdiction, and the crucial importance of an adequate national infrastructure in nuclear safety, radiological protection and waste management for the peaceful application of nuclear energy. At the same time, the Conference recognizes that the maintenance of the highest possible standards of nuclear safety and radiological protection constitutes an interest of all States, and that international co-operation is important in assisting individual nations to establish the necessary policies and regulatory arrangements to support the safe use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

4. The Conference considers nuclear safety an important responsibility of both supplier and recipient States. It also considers that, in view of advances in nuclear safety, all States Party to the Treaty are expected to co-operate with each other in providing technical information and support relevant to safety matters during the lifetime of a nuclear facility.

5. The Conference commends the efforts of the IAEA in the areas of nuclear safety, radiological protection and waste management, and supports the maintenance of a continued high professional standard for the IAEA programme in these areas. It calls on the IAEA to consider further ways of enhancing international co-operation in these same areas, in order to promote universal implementation of the highest standards. It welcomes the fact that the Agency intends to hold an expert conference on nuclear safety matters in 1991.

6. The Conference emphasizes the importance of the expert missions sent by the IAEA on request of Member States in order to assist the national authorities on problems in these areas, as well as of the Incident Reporting System (IRS) and the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group (INSAG). It urges all States to contribute to and make full use of these programmes.

7. The Conference encourages all States Parties to fully consider improved internationally recognized guidelines in the implementation of their own national standards for the siting, design, construction and operation of nuclear facilities and for all aspects of management and disposal of radioactive wastes including international transfers. In view of the increasing importance of all aspects of nuclear waste management, the Conference calls upon the IAEA to strengthen its efforts in this field.

8. The Conference calls on the nuclear industry to carry out its activities with the highest levels of nuclear safety. It encourages the development of industry organizations to promote safety such as the recently created World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).

9. The Conference commends the efforts of the IAEA to enhance public understanding on all aspects of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in particular, on nuclear safety, radiological protection and waste management.

10. The Conference recognizes the importance of suitable arrangements providing adequate and timely compensation in case of liability for damage arising from nuclear or radiological accidents. The Conference commends the IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD for their efforts to assist in further improvement in the international régime for liability in case of nuclear damage, in particular for their role in the conclusion of a joint protocol in September 1988 establishing a link between the Vienna and Paris Conventions on International Civil Liability. The Conference encourages the IAEA to continue its work through its Standing Committee on International Liability for Nuclear Damage to achieve early agreement on the liability issues submitted to it.